

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT
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Volume XXXIX.....No. 330

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

ROOTH THEATRE,
corner Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue.—RIP VAN
WICK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Jefferson
Matinee at 2:30 P. M.ROMAN HIPPODROME,
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth Avenue.—Afternoon and
evening, at 2 and 5.WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway.—THE STAGBRAIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at
10:30 P. M. Mr. Boucicault. Matinee at 2:30 P. M.NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway between Prince and Houston streets.—
FIZZLE, at 1:30 P. M.; WILLIAM TELL, at 8 P. M.BROOKLYN THEATRE,
BEGON DULL CARE, Mr. Frederick Maccaia.
Matinee at 2 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE HEART OF
MID-LOTHIAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss
Tanny Davidson. Mr. Fisher. Matinee at 2 P. M.ROBINSON HALL,
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.—
Variety, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street near Sixth Avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Ian
Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOWERY.—DIE FLÄDNER, Ida Mayr.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.
Matinee at 2 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee
at 2 P. M.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,
MAUREAU, at 8 P. M. Miss Clara Morris. Matinee at 2
P. M.GLOBE THEATRE,
Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Matinee at 2 P. M.LYCUM THEATRE,
Fourth street and Sixth Avenue.—LA FILLE DE
MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss
Emily Solenne. Matinee at 2:30 P. M.GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourth street.—ULTIMO, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2
P. M.WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—ROUND THE
CLOCK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2
P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 95 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at
10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Twenty-third street and Sixth Avenue.—THE BLACK
CROOK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2:30
P. M.PAIK THEATRE,
Broadway between Twenty-third and Twenty-second
streets.—OLD FOLKS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Mr. John T. Raymond. Matinee at 2:30 P. M.ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Irving place.—IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA, at 8 P. M.
Mlle. Donato, Signor De Bassini, Carl Formes.STEINWAY HALL,
OLD FOLKS' CONCERT at 8 P. M.METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
Fourteenth street.—Opens at 10 A. M.; closes at 5 P. M.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN at 8 P. M. Mrs. G. C. Howard.THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30
P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.ASSOCIATION HALL,
READINGS at 8 P. M. Professor Roberts.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be clear.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks at the
close were generally lower. Gold, after selling
at 111½, declined to 111½. Money was easy
at 3 a 3½ per cent.NEVADA is not a healthy State for journal-
ists. The ex-editor of the Truckee Republican
is the last victim, having been made a target
for pistol practice by some one who did not
admire him.THE GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS are sending a
committee on to New York to solicit subscrip-
tions. The plains of Nebraska being swept
clean by the insect plague the people are in
great distress there.EVACUATION DAY was yesterday marked with
the usual honors of the occasion; but the 31st
day of December will be an evacuation day in
this city which will be far more interesting to
the parties concerned than the evacuation of
the British army nearly a hundred years ago.THE DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE will
probably be laid and completed by the middle
of January. The steamship Faraday, engaged
in the enterprise, has encountered very rough
weather, and it has been found necessary to
buy the cable twice. The completion of the
work is anxiously looked forward to on both
sides of the Atlantic.THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President
was not at home to visitors yesterday, having
set down to the important work of preparing
his annual Message to Congress. We are
gratified to hear that he intends to be unusu-
ally full and explicit in his views and recom-
mendations on the currency question, the
tariff and the affairs of the Southern States.THE WASHINGTON CONSPIRACY TRIAL, which
has attracted such universal attention from
the prominent positions of some of the parties
concerned in it, has now reached its most in-
teresting point. The case passed into the
hands of the jury after a very interesting
charge by the presiding Judge, but up to
midnight a verdict had not been rendered.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

A strong and widely diffused wish is a soil
in which the drifting seeds of rumor easily
take root, and the feeling that a reconstruction
of the Cabinet would be for the public ad-
vantage is so nearly universal in the popular
mind that expectation is kept on the alert
sometimes on insufficient grounds. It gives
us great pleasure to state that we have ascer-
tained by careful inquiry in Washington that
the rumor of Secretary Fish's ill health is
happily not true, and cannot be assigned as a
reason for his leaving the Cabinet. We should
be sincerely sorry to have him retire from any
other motive than his unconstrained free will
and sense of public duty. So long as he
chooses to stay we trust he may enjoy the
vigorous good health which makes labor a
pleasure and smooths the rough edges of
official life. While we should regret to see
Mr. Fish compelled to retire from public
life by the state of his health we should
regret even more to have him give out as
a pretext anything different from the real
reason, which is a kind of dealing with the
public of which we believe him quite incap-
able. Mr. Fish will always act with perfect
sincerity and candor, and the certainty that
he would not affect an illness he did not feel
caused the recent rumor to excite an anxiety
which we are happy to dispel. It is not Sec-
retary Fish but the republican party that is
sick, and there is little chance of its getting
well without more radical treatment than
simple rest and quiet. Sincerely as we rejoice
to be assured on the best authority of Mr.
Fish's good health we do not change our
opinion that it would be a wise and
patriotic act for him to retire from
office, and thereby force a com-
plete reorganization of the Cabinet. Mr.
Fish has none of that sordid love of office
which clings to it for its own sake. His
emoluments are nothing to him; he spends
many times the amount of his salary to main-
tain the dignity of his station; he is an ac-
complice in no Washington jobs, and the only
motives that can bind him to office are a sense
of public duty, love of honorable distinction
and personal friendship for General Grant.
None of these motives should have any great
force in the present condition of affairs. The
truer friendship to the President, since the
recent great disaster to the republican party,
would be to smooth the way for him to
make a new bid for public confidence
by reconstructing his Cabinet. A sense
of public duty cannot require Mr.
Fish to retain his place when our foreign
relations are not critical and might safely be
committed to a statesman of less experience
and prudence. On the other hand, the do-
mestic politics of the country are in a most
critical, and, as regards the success of Pres-
ident Grant's administration, a most alarming
state. Secretary Fish keeps studiously aloof
from domestic politics, even in his own State.
He must be sensible that a vigorous, ag-
gressive and dexterous politician at the head
of the Cabinet would be of great service both
to the President and the party. No immediate
credit or debt is to be won in the manage-
ment of our foreign relations, either by the
Secretary who conducts or the administration
which is responsible for them. Mr. Fish
evinced sagacity and sound judgment in
his wish to resign at the close of the year in
which he negotiated the great treaty by which
the Alabama claims were settled. There was no
period at which he could have retired with so
much dignity and reputation; but he allowed
himself to be overpersuaded by the President,
and so long as the administration retained its
popularity he lost little by staying; but his
laurels will wither if he remains attached to
an administration which the people have con-
demned, and which, unless something decisive
is done to redeem it, will go out of power
covered with obloquy. Mr. Fish must take
his full share, unless he escapes by a timely
retreat. By remaining he can benefit neither
President Grant nor the republican party, and
at least of all his own reputation. He would
be fully justified in retiring from a position
in which he can win no further honors and
risks his well-earned fame.

The Mullett difficulty is an indication of
want of stability in the Cabinet. We do not
choose to discuss Mr. Mullett's qualifications
as an architect, but it is quite certain that no
man who stands high in that profession would
serve the government for the paltry compensa-
tion of four thousand dollars a year. If Mullett
is a skilful architect he must be picking out
his salary with illicit gains. It is charged
that he is in clandestine copartnership with
"Boss" Shepherd and various contractors, by
which he levies a private tax for his own
benefit on the work and materials of public
buildings in all parts of the country. If it
should turn out that Mullett's rings are
an overmatch for Secretary Bristow, and
if the self-respect of the latter should
compel him to retire, a fresh disgrace would
fall upon the administration, to be shared by
all the remaining members, and among the
rest by Secretary Fish if he were still at the
head of the Cabinet. If Bristow goes out in
consequence of his quarrel with Mullett
Secretary Fish will sink with his remaining
associates whom he cannot buoy up. Pru-
dence, foresight and patriotism alike dictate
his retirement, especially as his resignation
would force an immediate reconstruction of
the Cabinet.

The rumor that Mr. Fish would be called
into the Cabinet if Mr. Blaine retires needs
to be received with distrust. Mr. Blaine is one
of the most dexterous politicians in the re-
publican party, and astute politicians are
what the administration most needs in this
crisis. But Mr. Blaine, having had other
objects in view than a Cabinet position, has
done things which seem to disqualify him
for either of the only two places which he
could consent to accept. The President is more
or less committed to the Reciprocity treaty,
which Mr. Blaine has denounced with un-
sparing severity, in the hope, as was sup-
posed, of courting the vote of Pennsylvania
in the next Republican Convention. His ap-
pointment to the Department of State would
imply a change of front by President Grant
on the reciprocity question, but he might
think it better to postpone that subject than
allow the party to drift to certain ruin. There
is an equal obstacle to putting Mr. Blaine at
the head of the Treasury Department. In the
struggle at the last session on the infla-
tion question he acted the part of a trimmer,
while the President took decided ground
against the Western views. The

appointment of Mr. Blaine as Secretary of the
Treasury would look like a retreat by the
President from the bold position taken in his
veto. But Blaine's skill as a political manipu-
lator may be thought worth purchasing at a
high price. President Grant probably cares
little for the Reciprocity treaty, and Mr.
Blaine's views on that subject would be de-
emed no serious objection to putting him at
the head of the Cabinet. He understands the
temper of Congress better, perhaps, than any
other man in the country, and could exert
more influence in procuring such legislation
as a reconstructed Cabinet might think desir-
able. Mr. Blaine would be a strong accession
to any Cabinet which undertook to mould
or recast the politics of the country, and a
great contrast, in this respect, to every mem-
ber of the existing administration.

We think, however, it would have been a
wiser stroke of policy for the President to
have carried out his first idea of recalling Mr.
Washburne. Washburne is not so adroit and
shifty a politician as Blaine and might have less
influence with the only Congress the republic-
can party will control during the remainder
of General Grant's term; but as an old and
tried friend he might be expected to give more
disinterested advice, and he would naturally
have a stronger hold on Western public
opinion. But Mr. Blaine has courted the
confidence of the East, and if President
Grant is to change his Cabinet he has a right
to make his own selections. If Blaine is
more acceptable to him than Washburne as
Secretary Fish's successor, if Mr. Fish
should retire, the HERALD will be too glad
to see greater political vigor in the Cab-
inet to make any captious remonstrances. It
was a favorite saying of the first Napoleon
that imagination rules the world. A change
of Cabinet would have an inspiring effect on
the hope and courage of the republican party,
not only by acting on its imagination, but by
the solid, visible advantage of giving the
political tools to men who can handle them.
Mr. Fish, with his training and experience,
would doubtless conduct an important nego-
tiation more ably than Mr. Blaine; but there
are no important negotiations in prospect,
and Mr. Fish cannot be compared with Mr.
Blaine for abrewdness in home politics, the
quality in which the present administration is
most wanting, although the salvation of the
republican party depends upon it.

A change is indispensable in another view,
if the President wishes to retire from his great
trust with honor. There is an odor of fraud
haunting about several of the public depart-
ments, and although President Grant has no
complicity with the alleged breaches of trust
he cannot be ignorant of the charges, some of
which come very near home to persons en-
joying his official confidence. By a thorough
change of his Cabinet he would break up these
disreputable connections if they are real, or
break up the damaging associations in the
public mind if they are fictitious, and in
either case he would relieve his administra-
tion of a heavy load of imputations. He
needs not only to strengthen and purify the
public service, but to disinfect and sweeten
the popular imagination, which last cannot
be accomplished, even if the first could, with-
out personal changes fitted to arrest attention
and make a figure in the public mind.

Sentence of Schwab.
Schwab, the convicted liquor dealer, who
sold Rhine wine without a license and at-
tempted to evade the penalty by swearing
in court that it was not wine, but German
cider, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Bar-
rett to thirty days in the City Prison and a
fine of two hundred dollars. This case is of
considerable interest in several respects. In
the first place, it is a warning to
multitudes of others who are selling
liquors in this city without license
that it is time for them to stop. They
must now see that they cannot disregard
the law without greater danger than any
prudent man should encounter. Schwab's
cause was espoused by the Liquor Dealers'
Association, and defended by very able coun-
sel employed at their expense. If there was
a possibility of clearing anybody under like
circumstances Schwab would have been cleared.
Every liquor dealer who has heretofore sold
without license will just as certainly be
convicted on prosecution if the mere fact
of selling can be established to the satisfac-
tion of a jury. Every prudent friend
should advise them to procure a license at
once or abandon their business at once.

As Schwab's is the first case of conviction
Judge Barrett stated that he gave a milder
sentence than may be expected for such
offences hereafter, and he would have
been still more lenient and have made
the penalty merely nominal, in consid-
eration of this being the first conviction
of the kind, if Schwab had not prevaricated
in his testimony, and come as near as possible
to perjury without quite committing it. We
advise all dealers to suspend their business
until they can procure a license; but if any
one should expose himself to prosecution,
let him understand that it is a costly business
to swear that Rhine wine is not wine at all,
but only German cider.

ANOTHER NEW PARTY was started in Indian-
apolis yesterday, but there is little chance
that the new-born infant will live long enough
to cry. The platform of these hopeful gen-
tlemen contemplates the abolition of the national
bank and the replacing of their notes by an
equivalent amount of greenbacks, inter-
changeable back and forth for federal bonds.
This is a specimen of the crop of wild
parties that would spring up if the
republican organization should disintegrate
and dissolve. But we expect nothing of
the kind. There still remains in the
republican party vitality enough to fight
a strenuous battle for the next Presidency,
and all these small erratic factions will be
absorbed in the progress of the contest, into
one or the other of the great parties. Since
the practical extinction of the liberal republi-
cans and the farmers' granges as political
organizations the prospect is slender indeed
for any new party until after the next Presi-
dential election.

THE NEW ARMY REGISTER, which will be
published by the Adjutant General in a few
days, will give a lamentable exhibit of the
effects of reducing our military force to a mere
skeleton. Some of the departments have been
cut down to such an extent that their exist-
ence seems to be of the most shadowy kind.

Undercurrents in European Politics.

The Republic of yesterday contains a sug-
gestive despatch from London, which, like
many despatches from abroad, has more
value than appears on the surface. Foreign
affairs are controlled by influences that do not
always make themselves manifest to the run-
ning reader. What we regard as an event is
frequently only an indication. The Republic
tells us that some leading journals in London
attack the Secretary to the Metropolitan Board
of Police "for sending detectives, at Bismarck's
instigation, to the London office of the New
York Herald to track the Von Arnim corre-
spondence." This is a secondary matter in
itself. The spectacle of a Prime Minister, the
Chancellor of a great empire, busying himself
about the secrets of a newspaper office has
more value from what it suggests than in the
event itself. It shows that the German
Premier sees more in the Arnim controversy
than a mere effort to enforce a criminal law.
If it were simply a question affecting the
liberty or the honor of Count Arnim as a
nobleman and a citizen it would long since
have been remanded to the jurisdiction of the
courts. But, as we have all along said, Bis-
marck, like Wolsey, is making a terrific
struggle for power, and not only power for
himself but for his party.

A minister in Prussia like a minister under
the Tudor kings, may be said to recall Byron
on the Bridge of Sighs. There is the palace
and the prison on each hand. The contest
has never really affected the honor of Count
Arnim. No one has ever supposed that he, a
great nobleman, a member of an illustrious
and powerful family, indirectly connected by
marriage with the blue blood of the Hohenzol-
lerns, ambassador from the imperial power to
two of the most important governments in
Europe, Rome and Paris, could really have
made himself amenable to the law against com-
mon larceny. There was at one time such a
pretext, but it was too monstrous to be
pursued. Our latest despatches printed
this morning show this. Bismarck cares
nothing for Count Arnim. He sees him only
as the representative of a principle and a
party—the principle of nationality and the
party of Germany against Prussia. Bismarck
has achieved splendid results as a minister.
No such man has lived since the great Na-
poleon. But he has never been more than a
Prussian. For centuries his ancestors have
served the Hohenzollern princes, and he has
simply carried out the traditions of
Frederick the Great. Germany should
rule Europe, Prussia Germany and Bis-
marck Prussia. The Emperor was
only a mere symbol, a pageant, the
weak Louis behind Richelieu, the stubborn,
shallow Henry behind Wolsey. Like Na-
poleon in the daring of his genius he has
been like him in his blunders. As Napoleon en-
deavored to dominate Europe so has Bis-
marck. He does not see that after all, in this
world, the work of one man is only given to
one man, no matter how gifted, and that so
long as there is a God in the heavens and
nations on the earth Napoleonism and Bis-
marckism are impossible.

So we see a party rising up in Germany
which naturally clusters about Arnim. It is
the party of Germany against Prussia, of
liberalism against absolute imperialism. It is
no secret that the head of this party is the
present Imperial Prince, Frederick William,
son to the Emperor and heir to the throne.
Bismarck evidently sees that he must work
while it is day, and that his day will
end with the life of the present Emperor, who
is now nearly eighty years of age. The Im-
perial Prince, if he rightly understand his
policy, sees clearly that there is a Germany
beyond Prussia which will not always lie at
the feet of the Hohenzollerns. The uneasy
activity of Bismarck meddling everywhere, in
Rome, in Bavaria, in Spain, in Paris and now
in the London office of the NEW YORK HERALD,
is akin to that restless spirit of Napoleon, who
believed he could only found his Empire by
constant war. So for twenty years he spurred
France from one bloody field to another, al-
ways victor, but always growing weaker from
the blood shed in victory, until she fell from
sheer exhaustion. Unless Bismarck is checked
Germany may likewise fall. In ten years
she has had three wars, and war is now more
imminent than ever. Against this policy the
revolt must come some time. When it does
come where will it end? Napoleon may have
uttered a prophecy when he said that in fifty
years Europe would be republican or Cos-
sack. His term has just expired. The tele-
graph, the public school and newspaper have
made the Cossack impossible, but they have
made the Republic more and more probable.

The immediate future of Europe is dark
with ominous clouds, but behind them we
see shining the sun of republicanism. In
Europe republicanism means peace. Nor do
we see how there can be lasting peace with-
out it.

The Mullett Muddle.

It is evidently "a very pretty quarrel as it
stands," but if the exact issues were more
clearly defined and the parties were more
plainly seen the case would be followed by
the public with greater interest. Boss
Shepherd's relation to it is one of the points
of which there can be no doubt, and another
obvious point is that there is a difference of
opinion between Boss Shepherd and Mr.
Bristow as to which of them is Secretary of
the Treasury. Is the President a neutral?
Is he merely a benevolent spectator of the
intrigue and the conflict, utterly indifferent
which may win? That would not be a very
prudent position, but we are compelled to hope
it is no worse. Grant's undisguised support
of Shepherd in a former emergency, when he
was brought to a sudden halt by the
Senate, suggests the possibility that the man
who "sticks to his friends" may once more be
found in company that can do him no honor.
And if Mullett only represents Boss Shepherd,
and Boss Shepherd has an ally in the Presi-
dent, it not only follows that Bristow is
guilty of the sin of having more virtue than
his betters, but it also follows that he is guilty
of the sin of being one to three. It is a great
blunder not to be the stronger party in these
differences, and we hope that Bristow has not
fallen into an error of that sort. But the so-
lution is worth watching. Fish's alarm in-
dicates one consequence. He is anxious to get
away before things come down with a run. If
Bristow prevails it will be the second public
rebuke of jobbery to which the Executive has
made no open opposition; but if the others
prevail it will be a change of the Cabinet

made in the ring interest. Fish naturally
begins to believe that he has already been
there too long.

This is Thanksgiving Day, the appointed
day of social reunions, family dinners,
active charities and general thanksgiving as a
people for the blessings of the year. It was
an exclusively New England institution before
"the war," but it has become a national fe-
stival. Under the old slavery régime the cele-
bration was regarded down South as a Puritan-
ical affair, too closely allied to abolitionism to
be adopted or recognized. Under the new
régime of universal liberty and equal rights
Thanksgiving Day is appointed for the length
and breadth of the land in a proclamation
from the President of the United States. This
day, therefore, from the Atlantic to the Pa-
cific coast, from the great lakes to the Gulf
of Mexico, and from the sources of the Mis-
sissippi to the outlet of the Rio Grande, that
magnificent native bird, the turkey, will super-
sede in the honors of the festival the broad-
winged American eagle. The imperial tur-
key will this day through all the land be
lord of the table, excepting the great plains,
the snow-capped Rocky Mountains, and
thence to the Sierra Nevada, where, perad-
venture, the bison, the antelope, the elk, the
big horn or the grizzly bear will take his
place. We say nothing of Alaska, where the
polar bear and the walrus are always in order.

In this city the day will be a particularly
welcome one, rain or shine, to the thousands
of the unfortunate under the care of our
benevolent institutions and charitable socie-
ties; and thousands of other unfortunates
outside the pale of these beneficent organiza-
tions will doubtless be made glad by the
timely generosity of their prosperous neigh-
bors. And so we hope to report to-morrow a
general and happy observance of Thanksgiv-
ing Day in and from Manhattan Island and
the extreme East to the orange groves of the
far South and to the iron-bound coast and
the Golden Gate of our Western Ocean.

An American Cardinal.

A cable despatch printed in The Republic
yesterday morning announces that His Holiness
the Pope has resolved to elevate two of
our Roman Catholic priests to the rank of
cardinal. It is said that this honor, the first
ever conferred upon an American prelate, will
be given to Archbishop McCloskey, of New
York, and the Bishop of Pittsburgh. Some
European cardinals will also be created,
notably Archbishop Manning, whose valiant
defense of the Papacy against Mr. Gladstone
has given him a new claim to the affections of
the Holy See. It has long been felt that the
Catholic Church in America, by virtue of its
loyalty, patience and fidelity, has deserved
some special recognition from Rome. The
Pope has been gracious enough to say on
many occasions that in no country is the
Catholic Church so free as in the United
States. The only objection to the appoint-
ment of an American cardinal is the fear that
the Church in this country is not ripe enough
to sustain the dignity; that creating as it does
an office with the rank and courtesies of a
prince, such an office would be incompatible
with republicanism, and that the Church is
also more of a missionary church than other-
wise and does not need this supreme honor.
But, on the other hand, it is held by wise
and independent Catholic thinkers, that if
there is any need of the office of cardinal it
is as necessary to America as to Italy. Fur-
thermore, it is unfair to America, as a great
Power and ranking politically with the great-
est of Powers, that she should be considered
as a simple missionary field like Patagonia or
New Zealand. There is also the fear that
the government of the Holy See is
passing into the hands of a ring
of foreign prelates, mainly Italians, who
give Church honors lavishly to their own
countrymen and ignore great nations like
England and America. An illustration of
this is seen in the appointment of a young
member of the Napoleon family—the present
Cardinal Bonaparte—when a young, intel-
lectually indifferent and obscure priest, sim-
ply to please his cousin, the Emperor of
the French. If this great honor could be
given to gratify an emperor it could also be
given to gratify a nation.

The Pope seems to have arrived at this
conclusion. New York will rejoice to see the
dignity of cardinal bestowed upon the Arch-
bishop of New York. The end may be a
Yankee Pope. With one of our wide-awake
Yankee priests in the chair of St. Peter the
controversy between the Holy See and Bis-
marck would take another turn.

Taxpayers and Politicians.

Some of our city politicians are taxpayers.
In the former character they are persistent
in their demands on the heads of depart-
ments for appointments, contracts, labor
tickets and other official pickings for their
friends and supporters. In the latter capacity
they are constantly growling at the rapid
increase of debt and taxation. Yet they know
that the principal cause of the heavy expense
of the city government is the pernicious sys-
tem of making the municipal departments
almshouses for the relief and support of
political adventurers, and that for this sys-
tem they are themselves in a great measure
responsible. Not a single department in the
city government is conducted as an individual
would conduct his private business. Some of
them are more economically and more hon-
estly managed than others, and show a
decreased expenditure from the prodigal rule
of four years ago. But the best of them, if
confined strictly to the expense necessary to
the proper discharge of its official business,
could be run at a greatly reduced cost. In
many of the departments one half the annual
appropriation is so much plunder taken from
the public treasury for selfish and corrupt
purposes.

Thirty-seven million dollars is an enormous
amount to raise in one year by taxation in a
city like New York, without providing for the
payment of a twentieth part of the portion of
the public debt falling due, while no works of
public improvement are in progress, and while
even the repairs necessary to keep the streets in
passable condition are neglected or obstructed.
The tax to cover this amount, after deducting
the receipts from city and county revenue, is
three per cent on all the taxable property in
the city. A man who lives in his own house,
assessed at twenty thousand dollars and mort-
gaged for fifteen thousand, will have to pay
next year for taxes six hundred dollars; for in-

terest on mortgage one thousand and fifty
dollars; for insurance, rates, repairs, &c.,
say, two hundred and fifty dollars, or a total
of one thousand nine hundred dollars—rather
a heavy amount for a person who owns his
residence, and actually more than he would
have to pay for rent if his money invested in
stocks or bond and mortgage. Yet whenever
there is an attempt to decrease our ruinous
tax rate by cutting down the departmental
estimates a loud cry is raised by the
municipal politicians in opposition. The
Board of Aldermen have recently distin-
guished themselves by adding to the estimates
cut down by the Board of Apportionment and
asking for still heavier taxation. The Board
of Apportionment shirked its duty by its fail-
ure to reduce the estimates to a much greater
extent than it did. If those of its members who
profess to favor honest appropriations do not
resist all these additions and insist on further
reductions when the estimates are again be-
fore them they will prove that the economy
they professed last June was only a spasmodic
virtue.

A GROSS OUTRAGE has been committed in
Spain on the correspondents of the HERALD
and Times, who were arrested in defiance of
their passports and afterwards subjected to
revolting indignities. They were released
yesterday, and one of them was rearrested for
using threatening language toward the Mayor
of Fontarabia. But it is supposed that the
civil action against him for this offence will
not be pressed.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Pleasant delusions.—The published quotations of
the market price of poultry.
What's the word?—Turkey!
All his janissaries together could not defend the
integrity of the sick man this day.
His port is southerly to-day and even.
General Sherman left the city last evening for
his home in St. Louis.
C. J. Taylor will suit the *Yorkville Argus*, a pro-
jected east side weekly.
Mr. J. R. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, is regis-
tered at the Hoffman House.
Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, has apart-
ments at the Brevoort House.
Ex-Senator James M. Thayer, of Nebraska, is
sojourning at the Astor House.
The republicans could not "unload" their party,
but the people have discharged it.
Congressman Charles Albright, of Pennsylvania,
is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Pity we cannot apply the bell punch principle to
legislators and public officers generally.
Senor Mardel has been appointed head of the
Spanish financial administration of Cuba.
Mr. Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, will sail for
Europe to-day in the steamship Pommerania.
Ex-Governor Thaddeus C. Pound, of Wisconsin,
is among the latest arrivals at the St. Nicholas
Hotel.

Hon. Lyman K. Bass, member of Congress elect
was married yesterday afternoon, in Buffalo, to
Miss Fannie Metcalfe.

At the present time the countries subject to the
Emperor of Russia are equal in extent to one-sixth
of all the "dry land."

Mr. Bancroft Davis, United States Minister to
Germany, who has been in Paris a few days, leaves
city to-day for Berlin.

Mullett is gone. Will some one take down
that little meretricious dab of gold with which the
new Post Office is adorned?

The dogs were gay on the City Hall for Evacu-
tion Day, but the most joyful evacuation there
will happen on the 1st of January.

Mr. William Robinson, Governor of the Bahamas,
arrived from England yesterday in the steamship
City of Montreal, and is at the Clarendon Hotel.